

**ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE BARKLICE (INSECTA:
PSOCOPTERA) OF THE LoTHIANS (SCOTLAND)**

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A summary of the occurrence of 'barklice' (Psocoptera occurring out-of-doors) in the Lothians between 1994 and February 1999 was reported previously (Saville, 1999). Further recording between March 1999 and October 2000 has resulted in the discovery of two species new to the British list (Saville, 2001) and improved knowledge of the distribution and adult periods of most species. A total of 38 barklice species have now been found in the Lothians.

ADULT PERIODS

Current knowledge of adult barklice periods in the Lothians is shown in Table 1. The 'No. days' column is a count of the number of different dates on which the species were recorded. There is considerable variation in the length of the periods when adults are present in the different species; the length ranging from c.7 weeks (e.g. the univoltine *Metylophorus nebulosus*) to all year round (the polyvoltine *Ectopsocus* species).

At the end of February and during early March adults of only 3 species of barklice (all *Ectopsocus* species) have been found. In mid-March *Graphopsocus cruciatus* starts to appear followed a month later by *Elipsocus hyalinus*. The diversity of species doesn't increase much until June by the end of which the adults of 17 species can be found. In late July the adults of further species appear but August has the greatest species diversity with some 36 species of adult barklice being recorded. By the end of October the number has dropped to 13 and by the end of December, 8.

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION NOTES

Knowledge of the distributions of most barklice species has been extended following the additional fieldwork. Species which have been found to have the most localised distributions are as follows (number of recorded sites shown in brackets): *Peripsocus alboguttatus* (1), *Psococerastis gibbosa* (1), *Trichadenotecnum majus* (1), *Caecilius fuscopterus* (2), *Caecilius piceus* (2), *Ectopsocus axillaris* (2), *Elipsocus abdominalis* (3), *Elipsocus moebiusi* (3), *Loensia fasciata* (4), *Philotarsus picicornis* (4) and *Lachesilla pedicularia* (5). Some species warrant particular note:

Family Caeciliusidae

Caecilius piceus Kolbe, 1882 VC 83

This species is new to the Lothians. A single male specimen was found on a yew tree at Newbattle Woods (NT331656) on 26 Jul. 1999 and three female specimens were found on a yew tree at Ratho Golf Course (NT147708) on 20 Aug. 2000.

Family Stenopsocidae

Stenopsocus lachlani Kolbe, 1880 and *S. immaculatus* (Stephens, 1836)

In 1999 *Stenopsocus lachlani*, a species closely similar to *S. immaculatus*, was found to occur in Britain (Saville, 2001). *Stenopsocus* specimens are frequently found but because of the difficulty in separating the two species it has not proved possible to comment on their distributions.

Family Ectopsocidae

Ectopsocus axillaris (Smithers, 1969) VC 83

A second UK site for this species was located. The species was found in good numbers on a yew tree at Ratho Golf Course (NT147708) on 20 Aug. 2000. The golf course is situated 7.5 kilometres from the original site at Lauriston Castle (Saville, 1999).

Family Elipsocidae

Elipsocus moebiusi Tetens, 1891 VC 82, 83

This species was new to Britain when one female specimen was discovered on an oak tree at Mavisbank Estate (NT290653) on 31 Aug. 1999 and three females were found on birch trees at Sheeppath Glen (NT705707) on 31 Aug. 1999 (Saville, 2001). It has since also been discovered on deciduous trees at Dalmahoy Hill Plantation (NT142673) - one female specimen was found on 20 Aug. 2000.

Family Philotarsidae

Philotarsus picicornis (Fabricius, 1793) and *P. parviceps* Roesler, 1954

Table 1 Lothian adult barklice periods

Species	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	Adult period	No. days
<i>Ectopsocus briggsi</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	All year	102
<i>Ectopsocus petersi</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	All year	129
<i>Ectopsocus axillaris</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	All year	9
<i>Graphopsocus cruciatus</i>	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	14 Mar – 5 Jan	77
<i>Elipsocus hyalinus</i>		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	14 Apr – 3 Nov	51
<i>Trichopsocus dalii</i>			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	17 May – 1 Feb	30
<i>Epicaecilius pilipennis</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	19 May – 26 Feb	46
<i>Mesopsocus immunis</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	28 May – 4 Sep	35
<i>Reuterella helvimacula</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	30 May – 7 Oct	11
<i>Loensia fasciata</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	1 Jun – 1 Jul	5
<i>Mesopsocus unipunctatus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	5 Jun – 28 Jul	22
<i>Elipsocus pumilis</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	5 Jun – 12 Oct	41
<i>Stenopsocus immaculatus/lachlani</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	16 Jun – 30 Nov	52
<i>Caecilius flavidus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	17 Jun – 22 Dec	63
<i>Caecilius burmeisteri</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	20 Jun – 1 Feb	57
<i>Stenopsocus lachlani</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	21 Jun – 31 Aug	2
<i>Peripsocus subfasciatus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	21 Jun – 27 Oct	22
<i>Cuneopalpus cyanops</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	25 Jun – 9 Sep	7
<i>Cerobasis guestfallica</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	1 Jul – 26 Feb	40
<i>Stenopsocus immaculatus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2 Jul – 20 Jul	2
<i>Enderleinella obsoleta</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2 Jul – 7 Sep	7
<i>Amphigerontia contaminata</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	15 Jul – 19 Sep	8
<i>Lachesilla pedicularia</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	18 Jul – 24 Aug	5
<i>Epipsocus lucifugus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	18 Jul – 4 Oct	7
<i>Peripsocus phaeopterus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	22 Jul – 22 Sep	26
<i>Philotarsus picicornis</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	26 Jul – 24 Aug	6
<i>Philotarsus parviceps</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	26 Jul – 9 Nov	24
<i>Metylophorus nebulosus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	26 Jul – 21 Sep	17
<i>Pteroxanium kelloggi</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	26 Jul – 16 Dec	9
<i>Caecilius piceus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	26 Jul – 20 Aug	2
<i>Peripsocus didymus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	27 Jul – 24 Aug	6
<i>Trichadenotecnum sexpunctatum</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	27 Jul – 23 Oct	16
<i>Amphigerontia bifasciata</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	3 Aug – 21 Sep	22
<i>Caecilius fuscopterus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	6 Aug – 11 Aug	2
<i>Peripsocus alboguttatus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	17 Aug	1
<i>Elipsocus abdominalis</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	17 Aug – 4 Sep	3
<i>Elipsocus moebiusi</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	20 Aug – 31 Aug	2
<i>Trichadenotecnum majus</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	21 Aug – 13 Sep	2
<i>Psococerastis gibbosa</i>				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	31 Aug – 12 Oct	2

Fieldwork carried out between March 1999 and October 2000 to determine the relative frequencies of the two known British *Philotarsus* species, *Philotarsus picicornis* and *P. parviceps*, has indicated that *parviceps* is much more widespread and abundant than *picicornis*. Only thirty specimens of *P. picicornis* were found at four localities where it was recorded on yew (15), western hemlock (13) and sycamore (2). In contrast, more than 1000 specimens of *P. parviceps*

were found at 24 localities on a wide range of trees.

REFERENCES

Saville, B. (1999). The Barklice (Insecta: Psocoptera) of the Lothians (Scotland). *Glasgow Naturalist* 23(4), 50-54.

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